

Message Text

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TAGS: MCAP, NATO

SUBJ: BASIC ISSUES OF DEFENSE PLANNING: WAR RESERVE STOCKS

REFS: A. AC/281 - REPORT (73)15; B. STATE 181678; C. USNATO

4309; D. USNATO 4597

1. THIS MESSAGE ELABORATES UPON OUR PROPOSAL OF REF B, PREVIEWS THE REPORT ON WAR RESERVE MUNITIONS NOW BEING COMPLETED IN DEFENSE, AND RESPONDS TO MISSION REQUESTS OF SUBPARAS A, B, AND C, PARA 8 OF REF D.

2. WE WELCOME INTERNATIONAL STAFF FOCUS DURING THIS YEAR'S DEFENSE PLANNING REVIEW ON NATIONAL MEASURES TO REDUCE
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DEFICIENCIES IN RESERVE STOCKS (REF C). BUT THIS EFFORT MAY PROVE FUTILE WITHOUT THE UPDATED, COMMON MEASUREMENTS CALLED FOR IN REF B. WE NOTE (REF D) THAT SHAPE PLANS TO ISSUE NEW TABLES FOR STOCKPILE PLANNING IN ACE IN 1974, BUT

THESE TABLES WILL NOT INCLUDE NEW WEAPONS UNTIL MORE COUNTRIES ACQUIRE THEM.

3. DEVELOPING COMMON, INCLUSIVE AND ACCEPTABLE WAR RESERVE MUNITIONS PLANNING FACTORS MUST BE AN EARLY STEP IN ENHANCING THE ALLIANCE'S WAR RESERVE POSTURE. TO ARRIVE AT THESE FACTORS WE RECOMMEND THESE ACTIONS:

A. REVIEW THE ATTRITION AND CONSUMPTION RATES WHICH UNDERLY THE COMPUTATIONS OF STANDING GROUP NATO (SGN) DAYS OF SUPPLY.

B. DEVELOP AGREED NATO GROUND AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION RATES FOR NEW MUNITIONS WHICH ARE NOW DEPENDENT UPON NATIONAL RATES FOR DAYS OF SUPPLY COMPUTATIONS.

C. SUBMIT FOR NATIONAL ANALYSIS THOSE SGN RATES WHICH ARE NOT ACCEPTED BY ALLIANCE MEMBERS.

D. ESTABLISH A NEW METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFYING THE OPTIMUM MIX OF AIR MUNITIONS TO BE STOCKPILED. THIS PROPOSED ACTION IS DISCUSSED IN MORE DETAIL IN PARAGRAPH 6.E. BELOW.

E. EXPAND TABLE III (EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION) OF THE DEFENSE PLANNING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR 1974 TO INCLUDE THE NUMBER OF WEAPONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE ON-HAND MUNITIONS REPORTED AND THE CONSUMPTION RATE USED TO COMPUTE THE DAYS OF SUPPLY REPORTED. AIRCRAFT AND SORTIES COULD BE USED IN THE SAME FASHION FOR AIR MUNITIONS AS TUBES OR LAUNCHERS AND CONSUMPTION RATES FOR GROUND MUNITIONS.

F. EXPAND THE SHAPE LOGISTIC ESTIMATE (LOGEST) OR ITS SUCCESSOR LOGISTIC STATUS REPORTING SYSTEM TO INCLUDE THE DATA DESCRIBED IN SUBPARA E ABOVE.

G. REMOVE THE SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION CAVEAT FROM DPQ TABLE III, THUS MAKING THESE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO ALLIED
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CAPITALS.

4. COMMON, INCLUSIVE AND ACCEPTABLE MUNITIONS FACTORS SHOULD ELIMINATE THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN NATIONAL REPLIES TO THE DPQ AND NATIONAL REPORTS TO MNC'S NOTED IN REF A. THE US IS PREPARED TO OFFER ANALYTICAL ASSISTANCE TO SHAPE IN REVISING MUNITIONS PLANNING FACTORS.

5. REGARDING AIRCRAFT ATTRITION RATES, CURRENT USAF WAR PLANNING FOR NATO ASSUMES 10 LOSSES PER 1,000 SORTIES FLOWN, INCLUDING LOSSES ON THE GROUND. THE U.S. CONSIDERS THIS TO BE A REASONABLE BASIS FOR SHAPE AIR MUNITIONS WAR RESERVE PLANNING FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) USAF

ATTRITION OVER THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED AREAS OF NORTH VIETNAM AVERAGED LESS THAN 20 LOSSES PER 1,000 SORTIES; (2) USAF LOSSES OVER ALL NORTH VIETNAM AVERAGED ABOUT 2.5 LOSSES PER 1,000 SORTIES, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE NO GROUND LOSSES AND FEW INTERCEPTORS IN THIS CAMPAIGN; (3) SINCE WAR RESERVE PROCUREMENT IS A LONG TERM (SEVERAL YEAR) PROGRAM, AIR MUNITIONS INVENTORY OBJECTIVES (1/OS) SHOULD CONSIDER THE AIRCRAFT SHELTERS EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE AT ABOUT THE TIME WHEN A RECOMPUTED 1/O MIGHT REASONABLY BE ATTAINED; (4) BY END-CY 75, NATO IS PROJECTED TO HAVE

SHELTERS FOR MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF THE M-DAY AIRCRAFT ON THE CONTINENT; (5) THE WARSAW PACT, TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, HAS NO NONNUCLEAR, AIR-TO-GROUND MUNITION THAT IS EFFECTIVE AGAINST AIRCRAFT SHELTERS. (ASIDE FROM THE ISSUE OF THE AIRCRAFT ATTRITION RATE TO BE USED IN COMPUTING SORTIE CAPABILITY AND AIR MUNITIONS WAR RESERVE 1/OS, SORTIE AND 1/O COMPUTATIONS MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE POTENTIAL INTRODUCTION OF REINFORCEING AIRCRAFT INTO THE THEATER AFTER M-DAY.) THE U.S. SEES A SERIOUS DANGER TO NATO PREPAREDNESS IN USING PESSIMISTICALLY HIGH AIRCRAFT ATTRITION ASSUMPTIONS WHICH DECREASE COMPUTED SORTIE CAPABILITY AND THE DERIVATIVE AIR MUNITIONS WAR RESERVE 1/OS. SUCH ARTIFICIALLY DEFLATED MUNITIONS INVENTORY OBJECTIVES COULD TRANSFORM THE PESSIMISTIC ASSUMPTION WHICH CREATED THEM INTO A SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY.

6. A. CONCERNING CRITICAL MUNITIONS, WE SEE A NEED (REF B, SECRET

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SUBPARA D) TO IDENTIFY FOR EARLIEST ACQUISITION BOTH QUANTITATIVELY DEFICIENT AND QUALITATIVELY SUPERIOR MUNITIONS. BUT, RATHER THAN THE U.S. PROVIDING RECOMMENDATIONS, IT IS MORE APPROPRIATE THAT THE MNCS AND SACEUR PREPARE SUCH A LIST DRAWING UPON THE REVISED NATIONAL REPORTS AND NATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND ANALYSIS MENTIONED IN PARA 4, ABOVE.

B. THE US HAD LESS THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNTS OF THE FOLLOWING MUNITIONS IN EUROPE ON 1 JULY:

AIR	GROUND
7.62 MM	VT FUZE
MK84 LASER BOMB	50 CAL API-T
MK84 EOG BOMB	81 MM HE
BLU 1/27 NAPALM	CLAYMORE MINES
LEAFLET BOMB	
ROCKEYE 11	
CBU 52	
CBU 58	
CBU 71	

AIM 7 SPARROW
 AIM 9 SIDEWINDER
 AGM 45 SHRIKE
 AGM 65 MAVERICK

C. THE US HAS PROGRAMMED FUNDS IN FY 74-76 THAT WILL SATISFY THESE DEFICIENCIES AND ALL OTHER SHORTAGES AGAINST SATISFY THESE DEFICIENCIES AND ALL OTHER SHORTAGES AGAINST ITS 90-DAY NATO SUPPORT OBJECTIVES.

D. ALLIED CRITICAL SHORTFALLS IN THE CENTRAL REGION, ACCORDING TO THE LIMITED INVENTORY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE DRC(WR) WP(73) SERIES OF THIS JULY, ARE:

	AIR	GROUND
BELGIUM	20 MM	105 HOW
	30 MM	155 HOW
	BLU 1C	8 IN HOW
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	SIDEWINDER	90 MM TANK
		105 MM TANK
DENMARK		155 HOW
		8 IN HOW
		205 MM TANK
FRG	20 MM	155 MM
	30 MM	105 MM TANK
	2.75 RKT	
	500 LB BOMB	
	BOMB M116	
	BLU 11B	
	BOMB AN-M64	
UK	20 MM	8 IN HOW
	CBU BL-755 (600 LB)	
	SIDEWINDER	
	SPARROW	

WHILE IT IS APPROPRIATE TO EMPHASIZE SHORTFALLS, THE SHAPE AND DRC TABLES SHOULD INCLUDE DATA ON MUNITIONS STOCKPILED IN EXCESS OF 30 DAYS OF SUPPLY. ONCE UPDATED PLANNING FACTORS AND METHODOLOGIES HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON, AND NATO COUNTRY INVENTORY OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN COMPUTED AND ACTUAL INVENTORIES EVALUATED USING THOSE FACTORS AND METHODS, THIS COMPLETE PICTURE OF ASSETS-VS-OBJECTIVES BY COUNTRY COULD FACILITATE REDISTRIBUTION OF STOCKS AMONG THE ALLIES IN TIME OF CRISIS.

E. THE U.S. HAS ESTABLISHED ITS OWN CONSUMPTION RATES

AND INVENTORY OBJECTIVES FOR THE MODERN GROUND AND AIR MUNITIONS -- E.G., THE IMPROVED CONVENTIONAL (GROUND) MUNITIONS (QTE ICM UNQTE), LASER AND ELECTRO-OPTICALLY GUIDED BOMBS, CLUSTERED BOMBS AND THE TACTICAL NON-NUCLEAR AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILES SUCH AS MAVERICK AND CONDOR. THE U.S. IS PREPARED TO RECOMMEND ICM CONSUMPTION RATES (IN NOTIONAL ROUNDS PER TUBE PER DAY) AS A PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW AND UPDATING OF SHAPE RATES AND METHODOLOGIES. INDIVIDUAL NATO COUNTRY ICM INVENTORY OBJECTIVES WOULD THEN HOPEFULLY BE COMPUTED USING EACH SECRET

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COUNTRY'S TUBE POPULATION, THE UPDATED SHAPE CONSUMPTION RATES, AND ANY REVISED SHAPE COMBAT INTENSITY FACTORS THAT MIGHT BE APPLICABLE. CURRENT SHAPE AIR MUNITIONS PLANNING FACTORS ARE, IN THE U.S. VIEW, BASED ON A COMPLETELY INADEQUATE ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY. HOWEVER, THE U.S. AIR-TO-SURFACE MUNITIONS CONSUMPTION RATES SHOULD NOT BE DIRECTLY APPLIED TO EUROPEAN AIR MUNITIONS PLANNING, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: THE RECENT AVAILABILITY OF MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE, MORE EXPENSIVE, AND GENERALLY MORE SPECIALIZED AIR MUNITIONS PRESENTS DIFFICULT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPER STOCKPILE MIX. THE IDEAL WAR RESERVE MIX SHOULD CONSIDER AIRCRAFT SORTIE AVAILABILITY, MUNITION/AIRCRAFT COMPATIBILITY, AIRCRAFT RANGE/PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIPS, MUNITION COSTS, MUNITION EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST SPECIFIC TARGET TYPES, WEATHER CONDITIONS, LIKELY FUTURE TARGET ARRAYS, AND RELATIVE TARGET VALUES. THE U.S. HAS DEVELOPED ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGIES WHICH TAKE ACCOUNT OF ALL THESE FACTORS IN IDENTIFYING AN OPTIMUM AIR MUNITIONS MIX; CURRENT U.S. AIR MUNITIONS WAR RESERVE PLANNING FACTORS (EXPRESSED AS AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER SORTIE, BY AIRCRAFT AND MUNITION TYPE) ARE SO DERIVED. THE U.S. METHODOLOGIES COULD BE USED TO ESTABLISH AIR MUNITIONS QTE EXPENDITURE PER SORTIE UNQTE FACTORS FOR THE EUROPEAN ALLIES, BUT THEY SHOULD BE USED WITH DATA INPUTS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE RELEVANT COUNTRY'S FORCE STRUCTURE, DELIVERY TACTICS, AND ASSIGNED MISSION AREA WITHIN THE NATO THEATER. THE U.S. IS WILLING TO MAKE ITS AIR MUNITIONS PLANNING METHODOLOGIES AVAILABLE TO NATO.

7. IN SUM, NATO (AND NATIONAL PLANNERS) NEED TO KNOW WHAT EACH NATO COUNTRY'S INDIVIDUAL MUNITION INVENTORY OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE (BASED ON UPDATED, CONSISTENT, AND AGREED PLANNING FACTORS AND METHODOLOGIES) AND WHAT WAR RESERVES OF EACH MUNITION ARE POSSESSED BY EACH ALLY. IN ADDITION TO OUR PROPOSALS FOR EWG RECOMMENDATIONS TO DPC, REF B, THE EWG MIGHT PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE FOR MUNITIONS IMPROVEMENTS IN ITS REPORT:

A. ATTAIN THE INTERIM, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE OF A 30-DAY STOCKAGE LEVEL COMPUTED USING THE CURRENT PLANNING

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FACTORS AND METHODOLOGIES BY END-CY 75.

B. REVIEW AND UPDATE SHAPE FACTORS, RATES, AND
METHODOLOGIES BY END-CY 74; HAVE THIS PRODUCT REVIEWED
AND RATIFIED BY ALL NATO MEMBER NATIONS BY MID-CY 75.

C. DEFINE AND AGREE TO A NEW NATO STOCKPILE GOAL BASED
ON IMPROVED ESTIMATES OF WARSAW PACT SUSTAINING CAPABILITY,
BY END CY-74.

D. HAVE ALL NATO MEMBER NATIONS IDENTIFY TO NATO BY END-
CY 75 SPECIFIC MUNITIONS INVENTORY OBJECTIVES, BASED ON
THE NEW STOCKPILE GOAL AND COMPUTED BY USING COMMONLY-
AGREED, UPDATED SHAPE PLANNING FACTORS, RATES, AND
METHODOLOGIES, ALONG WITH A PROCUREMENT PROGRAM TO ATTAIN
THOSE OBJECTIVES BY END-CY 77.

E. ATTAIN THESE NEW INVENTORY OBJECTIVES, AND THEREBY THE
NEW NATO STOCKPILE GOAL, BY END-CY 77.

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